



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

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IT IS SURPRISING
HOW TORIC LENSES
CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C. H.

No. 20,184

號四廿百一第萬二第

日八十月一十年戌戊

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4TH, 1923.

四拜禮

號四月一年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS.

VERY OLD SUPERIOR GENEVA
(IN STONE CRUCHONS)
"DRY GIN" (LONDON STYLE)
BLACKBERRY BRANDY
CREME DE CACAO
CREME DE MENTHE
CURACAO GRAND FINE
CURACAO, ORANGE (IN STONE
CRUCHONS)
KUMMEL AND MARASCHINO

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR
& CO., LTD.

QUEEN ROAD, CENTRAL.
THE CENTRAL No. 75.

GREENER GUNS.

The Far Eastern representative Messrs.
W. W. GREENER, LTD., 29, Pall Mall,
London, is at present in Hongkong and all
sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect
a few sample models "Greener" Guns
now being shown at our store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING
ARMS AND AMMUNITION
STORE.

5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Agents for W. W. GREENER, LTD.

A LING & CO.

19, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO
GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign Board and
Mirror Maker.
Canton Marble in Various Shades.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing Printing and Enlarging
Undertaken.
Telephone Central 1218.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.00 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAY.
7.00 a.m. to 7.10 a.m.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Building,
Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Compro Order represented
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1922, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station		No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2	No. 1	Time Exp.
		Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
CANTON	dep.															2.30
Shek Lung	dep.															4.30
Sham Shui Po	dep.															6.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															8.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															10.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															12.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															14.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															16.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															18.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															20.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															22.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															24.30
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Yau Ma Tei	arr.															42.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															44.30
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Yau Ma Tei	dep.															48.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															50.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															52.30
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Yau Ma Tei	dep.															56.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															58.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															60.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															62.30
Yau Ma Tei	dep.															64.30
Yau Ma Tei	arr.															66.30
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SUPREME COURT.

RESTATE THE CRIME JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM ROSS-DAVIES).

FRAUD ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BANKS.

Three cases came before his Lordship yesterday in which Tse Yam Chee was sued as guarantor for certain banks which failed to perform their liabilities concerning balances due on loan accounts.

In the first the Bank of East Asia sued the Chee Ling Bank and one other (Tse Yam Chee) for the sum of \$30,000, being the debit balance due by the defendants on a loan account.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Defendant failed to appear.

Mr. Alabaster explained that judgment had already been given against the first defendants, and Tse Yam Chee was the man he was suing. He went on to explain the details of the transaction, and alleged that Tse Yam Chee had agreed to stand guarantor for the Bank, and had signed papers to that effect.

In 1921, when judgment was given against the first defendants, Tse Yam Chee filed a defence in which he made allegations of fraud against the Chee Ling Bank. The affidavit, which was read by Mr. Alabaster, alleged that on September 14th, 1921, Tse Yam Chee, in the presence of one of the Bank's representatives, signed a document written in English purporting to relate to some title deeds. Tse Yam Chee did not understand English, and so he alleged, did not realise that he was signing a totally different document, and one in which he pledged himself to act as guarantor to the Bank in this particular transaction.

Therefore, he pleaded, he was not liable. Mr. Alabaster, however, contended that apart from fraud altogether, in law if a man signed a document in another language, without understanding its purport, he did so entirely at his own risk. His Lordship: It is quite clear. If a man alleges fraud he must come into Court and prove it. Judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

The second case was one in which the Tak Shun Bank sued the Ming Sun Bank and another (Tse Yam Chee), for \$13,899.37, debit balance due by defendants on a loan account.

In this case judgment had not been given against either defendant, and as Tse Yam Chee came in as a partner with the bank, the claim against him as guarantor was dropped.

Mr. Alabaster again prosecuted, and as defendants did not appear, judgment was given for plaintiffs with costs.

The third case was one in which the Tak Shun Bank sued the firm of Yee Hang, and one other (Tse Yam Chee) for \$3,239.34, debit balance due by defendants on loan accounts.

In this case Tse Yam Chee was alone sued as guarantor. Once more an affidavit by him was read, in which he alleged fraud against the first defendants.

Judgment was given for plaintiffs with costs.

EXECUTION AT VICTORIA GAOL.

DETECTIVE'S MURDERERS PAY THE PENALTY.

Chu Kam and Lee Shing Cheung were executed at Victoria Gaol, yesterday, at two minutes past five o'clock in the morning, for the murder of Detective Sergeant Sin Chuen, who was fatally wounded by a gang of armed robbers on September 27th in Wing Woo Street. The two men who yesterday paid the extreme penalty were members of the gang of robbers.

The murdered detective was well-known to the public, especially in connection with his work in connection with the Woo Ping Theatre murder case, which took place about a year and a half ago. He met his death in trying to intercept the robbers as they were leaving No. 28, Wing Woo Street. The two robbers were caught by other detectives who happened to be in the district at the time. In Chu Kam's possession was found a gold watch, which was later identified as having been stolen from one of the occupants of the house which the armed robbers entered.

ARMS IN TRAVELLING TRUNK FOR PROTECTION OF HIS VILLAGE.

A native of the Yam Ping district named Sham Cheung was charged at the Magistracy yesterday morning with being in illegal possession of a Luger pistol, six Mauser pistols, and 300 rounds of ammunition. Mr. J. R. Wood was on the Bench. The arms were found concealed in the false bottom of a trunk which accused had on the s.s. *Empress of Canada*.

Mr. A. R. Webster appeared on the man's behalf and said defendant was bringing the arms to China in response to a request made to him by his father six or seven years ago that he bring some weapons home for the protection of his village. Defendant was a respectable provision dealer in Canada, and he (Mr. Webster) asked for an adjournment in order that the matter of a local firm of druggists could be called to give evidence as to Yam Ping's personal character. The case was accordingly remanded till this morning, bail being allowed in the sum of \$5,000.

AFFAIRS OF THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE. BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR CREDITORS.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Messrs. Denton, Harston and Shenton, presented a petition asking that the winding up of the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine be postponed till Tuesday, July 3rd.

In support of his petition he put in an affidavit by M. Antoine Louis Seibert, the new manager of the local branch of the bank.

The affidavit stated that the Board of Directors in Paris had appointed him to assist the Provisional Liquidator in Hongkong in connection with the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine in this Colony. He had read the affidavits filed by M. M. J. B. Montargis since the falling of the Bank. The company referred to in the affidavits was already incorporated in accordance with the laws of France, and was called the Societe Francaise de Gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine, Establishment Francois Chinois, which company had been formed to undertake, with the consent of the French Official Receiver, the management of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. He had been appointed manager of the Bank in Hongkong by this company which would now take over the entire management. The company had a scheme for the payment of the Bank's creditors. It had been suggested by the French Court that the Bank's For Eastern creditors should receive 5 per cent. gold dollar bonds, secured on the French Boxer Indemnity, for the nominal amount of their claims. The utilisation of the French Boxer Indemnity for the reimbursement of the creditors had been approved by the French Chamber of Deputies, and the vote of the French Senate was expected at any moment to confirm the scheme. Directly the vote had been passed, the affidavit continued, it would be possible to ask the creditors to accept the gold dollar bonds. If they should so accept, then the Bank would apply to that Court to withdraw their petition for the winding-up of its affairs, and this company would take over management in Hongkong. He was informed that the hearing of the Bank's petition for winding-up in London and Singapore had been postponed, and that no order had been made for the winding-up of the branches. He was of opinion that it was in the best interests of the creditors and depositors that at present no such order should be made, as now they would be able to obtain full benefit of the scheme, should the Senate confirm the vote. He prayed that the petition for winding-up would be adjourned.

Mr. Hugh Nisbit, the Official Liquidator, appeared and intimated that he had no objection to the petition for winding-up being adjourned.

The Order was adjourned accordingly.

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AN UNSAFE WHARF. SMART FINE FOR FAILING TO KEEP WHARF IN PROPER REPAIR.

Three Chinese, one female and two males, part owners of the Ho On Wharf, Connaught Road Central, were summoned before Mr. Lindell, yesterday morning, for not having complied with a notice served on them by the Building Authority in respect of certain repairs to the wharf which was said to be in an unsafe condition. The summons was issued under Section 7 of the Piers Ordinance of 1899.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. H. K. Holmes) prosecuted and Mr. A. E. Hall was for the defendants.

Mr. Hall said he understood that the defendants had been brought before the Court on November 22nd and that his Worship had ordered the repairs to the wharf to be carried out within four weeks from that date. The work had been handed over to Mr. Raven, the architect, which showed that they had not disobeyed the Court's order, nor tried to evade the Regulations of the Building Authority. Mr. Raven was in Court and he would say that the repair work had been taken in hand, but owing to some dispute as to ownership of the wharf, entailing a lot of complications, progress had been delayed.

The Crown Solicitor said that in April last the pier was found to be in an unsafe condition. It was true that certain repair work had been put in hand, but the point that his friend (Mr. Hall) had omitted to tell the Court was that the Ordinance required that the pier must be maintained in a state of repair and safety and what the Building Authority required, first and foremost, was that the pier should be kept in a safe condition, in fact the whole point of the case hinged on the question of safety and so far as that was concerned nothing had been done. In support of his argument, the Crown Solicitor quoted certain extracts from the Ordinance as to the meaning of the word "safety".

An Overseer of the Public Works Department (Mr. S. H. Barclay) said he examined the pier, No. 13, and found it to be in a very dangerous condition. He first examined it in April last and, again, yesterday morning (January 3rd), when he found that some of the piles had been pulled down but nothing had been done to make the pier safe. It was still being used for the loading and unloading of vessels.

An reply to the Magistrate, witness said that in consequence of a notice sent to the defendants last September, the architect submitted certain plans which were not approved. New plans had since been submitted.

Mr. A. R. F. Raven, architect, said that he was entrusted with the work of repairing the wharf in April last, and in due course submitted plans to the Building Authority. The work had been delayed and on October 14th he sent a letter to the Authorities explaining the circumstances. An agreement for the repair work was eventually signed with a contractor in his office on December 9th. The contract stipulated that the work should be completed within three months. As far as he knew, the work was commenced on December 9th, or earlier. He had expected to have the work completed within three months. The old piles had been removed and new piles driven in.

As the result of a point raised by the Magistrate, the first witness, recalled, said that the planks on the top of the pier were rotten and that piles were broken and worm-eaten. Nothing had been done to cover up the holes in the pier and people walking on the pier might easily break their legs or their necks.

The Magistrate convicted and fined the defendants \$250. "It was," he said, "not sufficient for them to say that the work had been entrusted to an architect and thus wash the responsibility off their hands."

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BRIBE OR CHAIR HIRE? \$5 OFFERED TO A POLICE SERGEANT.

Police Sergeant C. Earnshaw while on right duty on December 30th, accosted a Chinese in Des Vaux Road Central and found in his possession a horn of opium. He marched his man off to the Revenue Office to ascertain whether or not the opium was Government issue. On the way the Chinese pulled out \$5 from his pocket and offered it to the Police Sergeant. At the Revenue Office the opium was found to be Government issue and at the Central Police Station the defendant was found to be in possession of \$178.74 cents in cash.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, he was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, with offering a bribe to the Police Sergeant. He was described as a Northern Chinese, holding the position of Comptroller of the Shanghai branch of the China Specie Bank.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton appeared to defend, and said the facts were that the comptroller was a total stranger to the Colony, having come down from Shanghai. He was an habitual opium smoker and had purchased the opium for his own consumption. When he was accosted, he knew it was Government opium and possessed a clear conscience. It was, therefore, logical to assume that there was no necessity for him to offer a bribe. Being a heavy smoker, and not much used to walking, coupled with the fact that he did not know where the Sergeant was taking him, he pulled out the \$5 bill in the hope that chairs or rickshaws might be procured. If he had intended to bribe the constable he would surely have offered \$50 out of the \$174 he had in his pocket. Mr. Brutton added that there were no chairs or rickshaws in the neighbourhood at the time. Sergeant Earnshaw informed the Magistrate that there were a number of chairs and rickshaws about.

The Magistrate, referring to the 74 cents in the defendant's possession, asked why this was not offered instead of \$5.

Mr. Brutton said his client could not speak English, and being a stranger, he did not know how far they would have to go and how much money would be required to pay for the hire of the chairs or rickshaws.

The Magistrate said he believed the defendant's story and accordingly ordered his discharge.

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NEW RANGE OF FOOT WEAR.

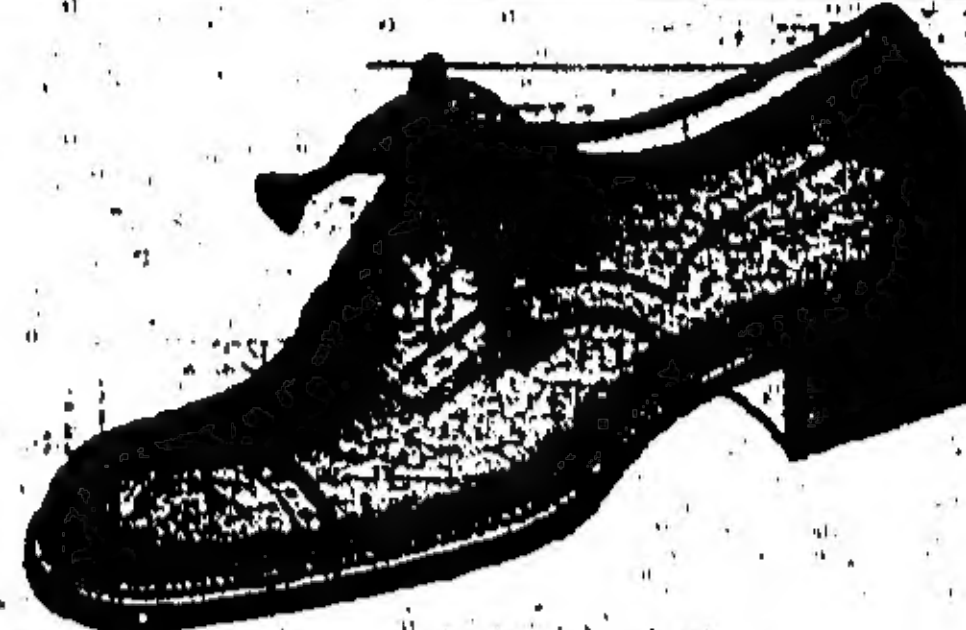
MEN'S GOLFING SHOES.



THIS IS A SPENDID SHOE AND IDEAL FOR GOLF WEAR. SUPERB QUALITY OF MATERIALS FINISH AND CORRECTNESS OF CUT MAKE THE VALUE OUTSTANDINGLY ATTRACTIVE.

\$10.50

MEN'S DERBY SHOES.



THIS IS A STYLISH SHOE SUITABLE FOR TOWN WEAR. FLAWLESSLY FINISHED IN TAN WILLOW CALF. SIZES AND HALF SIZES.

\$12.50

THIS FOOTWEAR MUST NOT BE CONFUSED WITH THE LOW PRICED FOOTWEAR ELSEWHERE OFFERED. EVERY PAIR IS OF FINE QUALITY ENGLISH LEATHER AND A MODEL OF STYLE AND EXCELLENCE.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LIMITED.

EST. 1850.

SHIPHANDLERY DEPT.

COMPLETE SHIPS' OUTFITS.

DECK AND ENGINE ROOM STORES.

OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISH IMPORTERS.

ENGINEERS' TOOLS, INDICATORS, COUNTERS, Etc.

PACKING AND ASBESTOS GOODS.

AGENTS FOR DOBBIE MCINNES' NAUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

NEW RECORDS

FOR THE

NEW YEAR

AT

ANDERSON'S.

Powell

TELEPHONE C. 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS.

Have a Smart Selection of

SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS

in Medium and Heavy Weight Cloths suitable for Present Wear and invite Your Inspection.

Wm POWELL, Ltd.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

I, the Undersigned have THIS DAY been appointed Manager of the Printing Department of the HONGKONG PRINTING PRESS, 19, Wyndham Street.

V. C. LABRUM.
Tel. C. 437.

January 2nd, 1928. [173]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

REVISED IMPORT TARIFF OF 1928.

HAVING reference to previous Notifications dated 1st October and 27th November, 1927. Notice is now given that the Revised Import Tariff of 1928 will come into force in this district on 17th JANUARY, 1928, on goods imported into China by the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

O. THORNE,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.

2nd January, 1928. [171]

TO LET.

OFFICES IN UNION BUILDING—Four Rooms on Fifth Floor.
Apply
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD. [169]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, for One Year or Eighteen Months, from 1st April, 1928.

"BERWICK LANE," No. 155, Peak, 3-roomed Bungalow with Tennis Court and Garden; on Motor Road at Magazine Gap.

Apply
LINTAS & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

[170]

G. R.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, Current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock a.m. on the 4th JANUARY, 1928.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling) No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22, George III, Cap. 45 and 41 George III, Cap. 85, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in the incorporated capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

S. F. HEARD, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 4th January, 1928. [172]

ST. GEORGE'S BALL, 1928.

To be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, at 9.30 P.M.

For the convenience of Guests, it is announced that the meeting places arranged for Dancers are Letters A, B, C and D. Supper will be served in three separate sittings after the eighth, thirteenth and seventeenth dances.

The following is the Programme—

- Extra—One Step—"Swanee Rose"
1.—Lancers—"Gaiety Lancers"
2.—Waltz—"Tide of Sweetheart"
3.—Fox Trot—"Say it with Music"
4.—Fox Trot—"Stumbling"
5.—Waltz—"Three o'clock in the morning"
6.—Fox Trot—"The Sheik"
7.—One Step—"Swanee"
8.—Lancers—"Savoy Lancers"

First Supper

- 9.—Fox Trot—"Song of Persia"
10.—Fox Trot—"Sunny Tennessee"
11.—One Step—"Zenda"
12.—Waltz—"In my tippy canoe"
13.—Fox Trot—"My coal black Mammy"

Second Supper

- 14.—One Step—"Melon time in Dixieland"
15.—Waltz—"Destiny"
16.—Fox Trot—"Too Hot"
17.—Fox Trot—"Smiling"

Third Supper

- 18.—Waltz—"Alice Blue Gown"
19.—Fox Trot—"Crowning"
20.—One Step—"Kiss me by wireless"
21.—Fox Trot—"Say it while dancing"
22.—One Step—"California"

The music will be provided by the Bands of the 2nd Bn. King's (Liverpool) Regiment and the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Late Peak Trams and Ferries—
12.30 a.m. 1 a.m. 1.30 a.m.
2 a.m. 2.30 a.m. [167]

THE CORONET.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

HIS MAJESTY,

THE AMERICAN.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

VIOLA DANA

BLACKMAIL.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY admitted Mr. PHILIP STANLEY CASSIDY, a partner in our Firm.

JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1928. [2006]

NOTICE

WE have authorised Mr. JOHN FLEMING, Chartered Accountant, to sign our Name as a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong as from this date.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1927. [2013]

NOTICE

WE regret to announce that owing to continued ill health, our Mr. E. A. M. WILLIAMS has retired from the Firm, and interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this date.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Accountants,
Hongkong, 31st December, 1927. [144]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GEORGE ANDREW HASTINGS has retired from our firm and that his interest in and responsibility for the business ceased as from the 31st day of DECEMBER, 1927.

HASTINGS & HASTINGS. [143]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Business of the Undersigned have been amalgamated as from the 1st of JANUARY, 1928, and will be carried on henceforward at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central under the Firm Name of "HASTINGS & HASTINGS, DENNIS & BOWLEY."

HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
DENNIS & BOWLEY. [147]

NOTICE

AS from THIS DATE our Firm Name will be "DEACON, HARBSTON & SHENTON."

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1928. [139]

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY admitted FRANCIS CAIRD HOGG as a Partner in our Firm.

TAIT & CO.,
Amoy and Formosa.
Dated 1st January, 1928. [138]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office from POWELL'S BUILDING to First Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

STROUTS & BARRY.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1928. [146]

NOTICE

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Office to 2nd Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

DAVIS COMPANY, LTD.
30th December, 1927. [143]

NOTICE

B. CHRISTIANSEN, DECEASED.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a meeting of Creditors held on the 23rd December, Mr. A. HUXLEY of Shanghai was appointed Liquidator of the above estate, which has received the approval of the DANISH PROBATE COURT FOR CHINA.

All matters pertaining to the estate should be addressed to the Liquidator, who will attend at the office of the deceased, 85, Shamen, Daily from 11.30 to 12.30 a.m. and 3 to 4 p.m.

WALLACE J. HANSEN,
Royal Danish Consul,
Canton. [150]

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL SHOW OF FLOWERS & VEGETABLES

will be held on

THURSDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY 1928.

SCHEDULES are now being printed and will be sent to Members at an early date.

ENTRIES will close at p.m. on WEDNESDAY 14th FEBRUARY, 1928 at the Hon. Secretary's Office. The Committee will be glad to receive the Names of New Members, which should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. P. A. DIXON, c/o T. E. GRIFFITHS, Ltd., 6, Queen's Road Central. [142]

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

CANDIDATES for the Post of Medical Officer to the Port of Chinkiang are hereby notified that the Post has been filled by the appointment of Dr. FOUKES JONES, B.A., M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.

By Order,
(Signed) U. J. KELLY,
Municipal Secretary,
Chinkiang, 13th December, 1927. [123]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

WE hereby beg to remind our numerous Customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required. [1983]

START THE

NEW YEAR

Join the ranks of Hongkong's Discriminating Smokers, by securing your Supplies at the

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS

Everything for the smoker. [125]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL

A NEW CLASS or BEGINNERS will commence on MONDAY, JAN. 5th, 1928, if sufficient support be forthcoming. Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned, as early as possible.

Other classes will be resumed on the same date.

By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1928. [165]

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING is postponed until THURSDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1928, at 3 p.m., when the District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. P. H. HOLYOAK will preside.

All Master Masons are cordially invited to attend.

EVENING DRESS

Service Men may attend in Uniform.

BY COMMAND.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1928.

FEBRUARY 29th, MARCH 1st, 2nd & 3rd.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming Races, close on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 p.m., and must be sent to the JOCKEY CLUB, Room 3A, Chater Road, on or before this date.

Entry Forms are now ready and can be had at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES, JOCKEY CLUB ROOM (Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road), RACE COURSE, HONGKONG CLUB and LINTAS & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [157]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of Jan. 1928, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of one Lot of

OBROWN LAND at Shamshipo, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years, less 3 days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area	Approx. Value
1	Obrown Island (North West of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
2	Obrown Island (South East of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
3	Obrown Island (West of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
4	Obrown Island (East of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
5	Obrown Island (South of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
6	Obrown Island (North of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
7	Obrown Island (West of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
8	Obrown Island (East of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
9	Obrown Island (South of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000
10	Obrown Island (North of Obrown Island)	100 ft. x 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	£10,000

TO LET.

ONE Large OFFICE ROOM in POWELL'S BUILDING.

Apply
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. [1694]

TO LET.

FROM 1st June—Eight and Four Room HOUSES.

Apply P. O. Box 259. [160]

FOR SALE.

OWNERS leaving Colony, 1928. Model 5-seater, BUICK SIX is good running order. Does only 4,000 Miles & just overhauled. Four practically new tyres and three new spares. \$2,250 or near offer.

Apply P. O. Box 259. [169]

HOUSE FOR SALE AT PEAK.

FOR SALE, either together (suitable for a Mess), or separately, with early possession, Nos. 2 and 3, BRANWELL TERRACE, PEAK.

Apply to H. E. POLLACK,
Prince's Building. [1956]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

REDEMPTION of 1,257 (One thousand two hundred and fifty seven) DEBENTURES being the balance of an issue of 1,500 (One thousand five hundred) Debentures of \$500 (Five hundred Dollars) each carrying interest at the rate of 6% per annum issued by the above-named Company on the 1st day of January, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that the above-named Company will in pursuance of the power reserved to it by clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the Debentures of the above series redeem the whole of the 1,257 (One thousand two hundred and fifty seven) Debentures without exception (such Debentures being Bearer Debentures) at the expiration of six months from the date of this notice that is to say on the 30th DAY OF JUNE, 1928, at which date all principal and interest then due will be paid respectively, presenting and surrendering the Debentures in question with the coupons representing interest due to the 20th day of June, 1928, and subsequent interest to the Company's bankers, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Victoria Hongkong.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER J. HAWKER,
Secretary. [2009]

INTIMATION

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment
to His Majesty
The King.

"WHITE LABEL"
FINEST
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND
PRIZE MEDALS.

AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

MARTHOUD.—At Shanghai, on December 29th, to Mr. and Mrs. PIERRE MARTHOUD, a daughter.

WADZ.—At Shanghai, on December 27th, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN L. WADZ, a son.

DEATH.

EMELIANOFF.—At Shanghai, on December 27th, CAMILLE EMELIANOFF, the wife of Mr. G. A. EMELIANOFF.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 4TH, 1928.

THE STEADY GROWTH OF CHINA'S TRADE.

CHINA is a country of surprises. It will come as a surprise to most people to read that the revenue of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the year 1927 exceeded the previous record collection—in 1921—by over four million taels. In spite of all the political unrest and the widespread lawlessness that has prevailed in China during the past few years, we see the foreign trade of the country steadily expanding. Yet there is really little room for astonishment at this growth if we remember the fact that these disturbances in the body politic are the inevitable results of growing enlightenment on the part of the people—an enlightenment which finds expression not only in efforts to secure better government of the country, but also in aspirations towards a higher standard of living and economic developments such as are calculated to promote the well-being and progress of the country. We must bear in mind, also, that commercially, China is one of the most backward countries of the world. Though she has a population far larger than any other country, her foreign trade is under 2,400,000,000 a year, or less than 21 per head of the population. If it were pushed to the Japanese average (\$10 per head) it would be worth four billion pounds sterling annually, or considerably more than that of any modern State. The commercial possibilities are easily seen to be gigantic, and with the spread of western education in China,

and especially technical education, steadily going on, there is really nothing surprising in the fact that foreign trade, in spite of the obstacle of bad government, is steadily expanding. One of the numerous foreign advisers of the Chinese Government, who went to Europe and the United States a year or more ago on a propaganda campaign, represented in a memorandum that mediæval taxation is the chief cause for the small trade total in China, "which is only about the value of the trade of Italy, when it should equal if not surpass the trade of the British Empire." This was advanced as an argument for the revision of the customs tariff. "China," said the agent of the Chinese Government, "has for 80 years had the same 5 per cent. tariff, producing not more than \$10,000,000 in revenue. To make up for this there is inter-provincial trade taxation, i.e., China is broken up into petty states, and trade is impeded simply because no nation has had sufficient intelligence to see that a Chinese Customs Union (Zollverein) with free trade within the limits of her own territory will bring such a vast increase of profit that all nations would benefit. If England took the lead in the matter and brought it to a successful conclusion as she easily could, with American co-operation." But this is to give a very erroneous impression of British and American influence in China, so far as this problem is concerned. Both countries, twenty years ago, had "sufficient intelligence" to see the advantage and did, in fact, endeavour by treaty with China to induce the Chinese Government to abolish this mediæval taxation, and the Chinese Government definitely undertook to permanently abolish "all offices, stations and barriers of whatsoever kind for collecting *likin* duties, or such like dues on goods in transit on all roads, railways and waterways in the nineteen provinces of China, and the three Eastern provinces." The British and American Governments agreed, on their part, that foreign goods, on importation, in addition to the effective five per cent. import duty as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, should pay a special surtax of one and one-half times the amount of the said duty to compensate for the abolition of *likin* and of other transit dues besides *likin*, and in consideration of other reforms provided for in this particular Article of the Treaty. If China regards her trade as being handicapped by this mediæval taxation she has only herself to blame. Not only the foreign Chambers of Commerce, but many important Chinese commercial organisations have frequently urged the Chinese Government to abolish these obstacles to trade, but the Government while sympathising with the proposal is apparently powerless to give effect to it. During the past year the subject has been raised again, but without success, in connection with the revision of the tariff. China's treasury will doubtless benefit to some extent by the revised tariff which comes into force on the 17th inst., but it is only the effective 5 per cent. import duty provided for in the Protocol of 1901. The abolition of *likin* and the imposition of the compensatory surtax seems even more remote than it did twenty years ago when the leading Powers and China came to an understanding on the subject. If mediæval taxation is the chief cause of the smallness of China's trade the remedy lies in the hands of the Chinese Government. No responsibility for it rests upon the foreign Powers.

MACAO'S NEW GOVERNOR.

FAR EASTERN PORTUGUESE AND THEIR FUTURE.

Macao's new Governor, Senhor Rodrigo Rodrigues, arrived in Hongkong by the a.s. *Atsuta Maru* yesterday evening, and leaves for Macao to-day. Upon his arrival he was entertained at the Club Lusitano by the Portuguese community of the Colony, who held a reception in his honour. The gathering was a large one, including a big proportion of ladies, to all of whom the Senhor was introduced.

The Governor was welcomed by the President of the club, Mr. Sylva Netto. He arrived accompanied by his wife and two daughters, his Aide-de-camp and private secretary. The health of the Governor and his family was proposed by the President.

In the course of a short speech of thanks, Senhor Rodrigues remarked that the sight of so many people of his own nationality so far away from their own country served to remind him of Portugal's ancient glory. The Portuguese were the pioneers of the Far East, and while he was out here it would be his earnest endeavour to gain for them better recognition from the Home Government than had been theirs in the past. They had always been badly neglected, but he hoped that in time to come this state of affairs would be remedied. He hoped, too, that Portuguese trade would be given greater opportunities, and he would give all his aid to any scheme for the establishment of direct shipping communication with Portugal.

As regards his coming administration of Macao, the Governor said little, excepting that he hoped the Portuguese population of that Colony would in future have rather more to say in the governing of it.

The Portuguese Consul General was among those present as were the captain and officers of the *Patricia*.

ANOTHER LARGE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

PANTRY OF THE "EMPERESS OF CANADA" USED AS AN ARSENAL.

Detective Sergeant Andrews of Kowloon, in searching the a.s. *Empress of Canada* for arms, on Tuesday afternoon, discovered in one of the pantries a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which was hidden in various corners of the pantry. The seizure comprised 27 Mauser pistols, 14 Luger pistols, 2 revolvers, 3 rifles, 1 Colt automatic, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

SALE OF PRINCE'S BUILDING.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale by the Central Estates, Ltd., to Mr. H. M. H. Namaze, of the valuable property known as Prince's Building, for the sum of \$750,000. This large block, situated in the heart of the city, houses a large number of foreign firms, but no disturbance of tenants is at present contemplated. This is regarded as the largest property deal that has ever taken place in the Colony.

WORLD THEATRE.

"JUST OUTSIDE THE DOOR."

One of the most promising and beautiful young stars of the screen is Edith Hallor, whose ability to portray emotional roles is growing stronger with her each succeeding appearance. Her latest success is in a select picture by Jules Eckert Fordman, entitled "Just outside the Door." It was shown for the first time last night at the World Theatre.

Miss Hallor appears as a welfare worker and secretary to the owner of great mills who is engaged to marry a proud society aristocrat. She threatens to break off the match, when she discovers that her brother has formed an attachment for the lady secretary, whom she considers beneath the social station of her family. This situation is developed in a most dramatic manner, and Miss

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

REPARATIONS AND DEBTS PROBLEMS.

A PURELY BUSINESS PROPOSITION

PARIS, January 2nd.

Referring to the British proposals, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that if we got every penny we hoped to get from Germany, we would not receive from Germany, and the Allies combined, as much as we owed America, but he was of the opinion that it was useless to approach the question from the viewpoint of needs, but as a business proposition, realising that there was no chance of receiving a considerable sum until German credit was restored. He concluded by saying that the British Government earnestly desired to act in accord with the Allies, and he was convinced that the French Government desired to act similarly, but the danger lay in the possible difference of public opinion in both countries, making an agreement by the Government difficult and perhaps impossible.

THE NON-AGGRESSION DISCUSSION.

PARIS, January 2nd.

Premier Poincaré took the opportunity of the first meeting of the conference to reply to Herr Cuno's speech of December 31st, and pointed out that a covenant in the Treaty of Versailles already contained a formal undertaking of non-aggression, which was binding on France, and would also apply to Germany as soon as she was admitted to the League of Nations.

INTERPRETATION OF FRENCH PROGRAMME.

PARIS, January 2nd.

An authoritative interpretation of the French programme at the conference declares that France will not agree to a reduction of her share in the reparations unless the Allies agree to a different arrangement relative to their claims against Germany.

Regarding the inter-allied debts France is unable to pay either debt or interest until Germany has completed the restoration of the devastated regions.

The programme insists on the stabilisation of German currency, a balancing of the Budget, cessation of the discounting of treasury bonds by the Reichsbank and the enforcement of arrangements to prevent a flight of German capital.

In the event of default, the programme contemplates as "pledges" the installation of an inter-allied commission at Essen, with the control of coal and the power to exploit forests; also requisitions from the occupied territories on the Ruhr, including export duties, control of the issue of licenses, and the seizure of Customs receipts and coal taxes. The foregoing are estimated to yield a milliard and a half annually.

"Sanctions" comprise the military occupation of Essen and Bochum and part of the Ruhr basin, and the establishment of a Customs barrier east of the occupied territory, without prejudice to the postponement of the date of a final evacuation of the occupied territory.

A GRAVE AND DISTURBING SITUATION.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that the British Delegates, who dined with Premier Poincaré, learned that the French Government summarily rejects the British plan, which they are unable to even accept as a basis of discussion. The situation is grave and disturbing.

FRENCH CONDEMNATION OF BRITISH SCHEME.

PARIS, January 2nd.

A semi-official French statement, condemning the British scheme, particularly objects to the suggestion that France should abandon to Great Britain her gold deposit in London, amounting to over a milliard francs; likewise the proposal to entrust the control of German finances to a council of representatives of the Allies, the United States and another neutral, with the German Finance Minister presiding. The statement concludes by saying that the impression in political circles relative to the possibilities of an agreement, are decidedly pessimistic.

The part of the British reparations plan to which the French particularly object is the establishment in Berlin of a foreign finance council, consisting of British, French, Italian and Belgian representatives, and, in addition, an American and another neutral, representative, to be presided over by the German Finance Minister. The business of the Council would be to supervise currency legislation, the budget and fiscal legislation, public expenditure, general treasury administration and financial prohibitions, and also the control of foreign remittance. The plan says the association of the German Finance Minister with the Council seems to be the only method by which foreign interference can be squared with German democratic machinery, and adds that whatever form of local control may be decided on, it should be responsible and independent, namely, not subject to the Reparation Commission sitting in Paris. This Council should sit without the German Finance Minister whenever occasion requires it to exercise the executive powers conferred by the Reparation Commission; and the committee guarantees that if the Reparation Commission is retained at all, it should be a purely judicial body.

It is pointed out that the scheme is so arranged as to offer every inducement for Germany to redeem, as soon as possible, the fifty milliards in bonds, which sum might, by early loans and discounting in the market, be reduced to some twenty-five milliards.

The debt proposals would mean, roughly, the remission of two-thirds of the Allied debts to Great Britain.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS APPROVE OF BRITISH SCHEME.

The morning newspapers, with one prominent exception, comment approvingly on Mr. Bonar Law's scheme, but the difficulty of harmonising the French and British plans is fully recognised. All reports from Paris represent the French authorities as being most disappointed at the British proposals, which are regarded as quite incompatible with French views.

CENSORIAL FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

PARIS, January 2nd.

Deep disappointment is the keynote of the French Press comment on the British reparations plan.

Le Matin quotes a high personage as declaring that the plan will involve the revision of the Versailles Treaty. *Le Matin* refuses to believe that the "almost painful opposition" displayed yesterday in the British and French views will result in a rupture on all questions, and concludes by expressing confidence that if an agreement is found impossible and France takes productive guarantees, Mr. Bonar Law will not adopt a hostile attitude.

The *Echo de Paris* says that Premier Poincaré will to-day insist on the French proposal being taken as the basis of discussion, stating that if he does not get his way it is doubtful whether the conference will survive.

Le Journal says the clarity and moderation of Premier Poincaré's exposition has favourably impressed the delegates, whom Mr. Bonar Law's plan bewildered. No French Parliament would approve of the British scheme; indeed, no French Government could propose its approval.

The *Petit Parisien*, like *Le Journal* and all the other newspapers, is confident that Belgium and Italy will support France.

The *Homme Libre* says that the German proposals cannot be worse than the British, and adds that Mr. Bonar Law's plan was such that one French personage regretted the absence of Mr. Lloyd George, but Premier Poincaré replied to him "No! for Mr. Lloyd George would have tried to bring us here without telling us where we were going, while Mr. Bonar Law had the courage to frankly submit his plan, which completely misunderstands French opinion."

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH PLANS REGARDING GERMANY.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The British plan for a settlement of reparations and inter-allied debts comprises the granting to Germany of a moratorium for four years. After that Germany is to pay two milliards of gold marks annually for four years and two and a half milliards annually for two years, then three and a half milliards and such smaller sum, not less than two and a half milliards, as may be fixed by an impartial tribunal.

The German obligations are to take the form of five per cent. bonds, redeemable at call, on easy terms at the outset, rising to par at the end of thirty-two years.

The bonds shall be divided into two series, firstly totalling fifty milliard gold marks, representing payments in the first decade, and secondly totalling seventeen milliard gold marks, representing payments in the second decade. The plan does not provide for a sinking fund, but permits the redemption on such liberal terms that the saving in annual interest on the bonds redeemed should be sufficient to cover the interest and sinking fund on German loans raised in the market for redemption purposes.

The deliveries of coke to France, coal to Italy, and possibly dyestuffs, will be continued on a reduced scale during the initial period. The foregoing depends on Germany undertaking to stabilise the mark and restore the Budget equilibrium and accept such financial supervision as the Allies deem necessary, and also agree in the event of default to measures the Allies unanimously deem necessary, including forcible seizure of revenues and military occupation of further German territory. If the supervising authority unanimously decides that payments shall be made before the expiration of four years, the annuities may be ante-dated, not exceeding two years, without increasing the total liabilities.

THE QUESTION OF INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

As regards the inter-allied debts, the plan proposes, provided all proposals regarding the taking of pledges, also the application of other sanctions, are abandoned, firstly that the gold held in Great Britain as security for inter-allied debts will be applied to a reduction of debts; secondly, that the first series of bonds received by France in respect of the Belgian war debt and one and a half milliards of the first series of bonds received by Italy, will be transferred to Great Britain; and thirdly, that the balance of the European war debts will be written off and all counter claims abandoned, conditionally on the debtors transferring their interest in the second series of bonds to a pool for distribution to those Powers which are indebted to the United States, in proportion to their respective American debts.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

THE CAIRO ASSASSINATIONS.

MASS MEETING OF BRITISH RESIDENTS.

CAIRO, January 2nd.

A mass meeting of the British community has passed a resolution of indignation and abhorrence at the systematic murdering of Britons. The resolution urged the formation of a committee to organise the British community for their own self-protection, particularly by arming.

U.S. SECRETARY FOR INTERIOR RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, January 2nd.

Mr. Fall, Secretary for the Interior, is resigning on January 4th owing to pressure of private business.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAUSANNE OUTLOOK.

TURKISH DESIRE FOR SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2nd.

It is reported that Ismet Pasha has been instructed to insist at Lausanne on the integral maintenance of the Turkish National pact, and has been authorised to sign a separate peace with Powers willing to subscribe to the terms of the pact.

PARIS, January 2nd.

Lord Curzon and Sir William Tyrrell left for Lausanne this morning.

VICE-ADMIRAL BROCK AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

MALTA, January 2nd.

Vice-Admiral Brock has arrived at Constantinople aboard the *Iron Duke*. The other ships which left Malta with him are apparently remaining at Chania. It is understood that the ex-Sultan of Turkey will embark for Mecca on the British warship *Ayas*, which will sail on Friday.

SECRET SESSION OF ANGOIRA ASSEMBLY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2nd.

The National Assembly at Angora had a six hours' secret session and most animatingly discussed Hassan Bey's explanations of the negotiations at Lausanne. There was much criticism of the Allies, who were accused of raising difficulties and delaying and jeopardising settlement despite the goodwill, moderation and conciliatoriness of the Turks. The Assembly unanimously decided to uphold the National pact.

INDIAN CONFERENCE SUPPORTS TURKISH ATTITUDE.

CALCUTTA, January 2nd.

The Khilafat Conference in its concluding session decided that in the event of a recurrence of war with Turkey, it would immediately launch a civil disobedience campaign, including propaganda amongst the police and army, prevention of recruiting, refusal to subscribe to war loans, picketing foreign cloth and liquor shops, and the prevention of the export of food grains; and also resolved to recruit a legion to serve under the Angora Government.

FURTHER IRISH EXECUTIONS.

DUBLIN, January 2nd.

Four rebels were executed in Kerry, following the ambush of National troops near Castle Gregory, Co. Kerry, in which two were killed and one wounded.

PARIS, January 2nd.

The Council of Ministers has unanimously approved of the French programme, which will be submitted to the conference of Premiers.

PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO EXPERTS.

PARIS, January 1st.

The conference adjourned after hearing the French, British, and Italian proposals. It resembles to-morrow afternoon. In the meantime the experts are undertaking a detailed study of the proposals.

WASHINGTON, January 2nd.

The State Department announces that the German proposal for a peace pact, mentioned yesterday, was not transmitted formally to France because an informal enquiry brought out the fact that it was unacceptable to France.

GREAT BRITAIN'S UNSELFISH ATTITUDE.

PARIS, January 2nd.

In the course of a statement after a meeting of the Conference, Mr. Bonar Law declared that Great Britain needed reparations more than outsiders believed. He dwelt on the load of taxation, unprecedented in any country, which was curtailing resources necessary to develop industry and threatening to lead us into a worse position than Allies which were apparently financially weaker. He denied the assertion that Britain selfishly desired to restore German prosperity in order to secure a big customer. On the contrary, if the rest of the world were restored to normal conditions and an earthquake swallowed up Germany, we would gain because Germany was a greater competitor than a customer. The proposed Committee of Supervision in Berlin should include neutrals. If Germany refused to take preliminary steps to restore credit, we should be justified in taking measures to make her fulfil her obligations.

STRIKE OF DUTCH PRINTERS.

ANOTHER WAGES DISPUTE.

THE HAGUE, January 2nd.

Owing to a decision by the Master Printers' Association to reduce wages, newspaper composition and printers at work. The printers at Amsterdam and Rotterdam are negotiating with the employers, but the printers in many other towns in Holland will go on strike to-morrow.

AMSTERDAM, January 2nd.

In consequence of the refusal by the printers to accept the masters' terms, the masters here have decided on a lockout in a fortnight. The strikes of printers continues in the provinces.

M.C.C. V. SOUTH AFRICA.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

CAPE TOWN, January 2nd.

In the second test match between England and South Africa, heavy rain delayed the start until 12.35. The weather remained dull. Six thousand persons attended. England knocked out 133, Blakenberg taking 5 for 61 and Hall 4 for 49 on an easy wicket. The English collapse can be attributed to the magnificent South African bowling and fielding. South Africa compiled 134 for the loss of only one wicket. Catterall and Taylor contributed 74 and 48, both not out, in a dogged defence of 239 minutes.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The postponed match Bolton Wanderers v. Nottingham Forest resulted in a win for the former by 4 goals to 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrieonians	3	Hamilton A.	1
Ayr United	3	Kilmarnock	1
Celtic	3	Clyde	0
Alloa	1	Falkirk	3
Dundee	1	Hibernians	3
Motherwell	4	Morton	3
Partick Thistle	4	Rangers	1
Raith Rovers	1	Aberdeen	1
St. Mirren	2	Heart of Midlothian	1
Third Lanark	2	Albion Rovers	3

OBITUARY.

MR. ARTHUR DIOSY.

NICIA, January 2nd.

The death is announced of Mr. Arthur Diosy, F.R.G.S.

(Mr. Arthur Diosy, F.R.G.S.; writer and lecturer; Knight Commander of the Rising Sun of Japan and of Medjidieh; Et. of Christ of Portugal; Officer de l'Instruction Publique France; founded, in 1901, the Japan Society in London and was a strong advocate of the Japanese Alliance. He was also an hon. member of the Société Franco-Japonaise. He served as Staff Lecturer with the British Expeditionary Force in the Mediterranean war area, after delivering many recruiting lectures; was attached to First Army, B.E.F., 1918; G.M.Q. Lecturer, British Army of occupation Germany and France, 1919. Among his publications were, "The New Far East," and the History of New Japan in Harmsworth's History of the World, 1907. Deceased was in his 67th year.)

H.K. AMUSEMENTS CO. AND ITS ORCHESTRA.

MUSICIANS WHO LEAVE WITHOUT NOTICE.

"We want to put a stop to this sort of thing," said Mr. R. E. A. Webster, solicitor, after outlining a case at the Magistrate's yesterday, in which the Hongkong Amusements Company, summoned one of their musicians, named R. Webster, for leaving the employ of the Company without giving proper notice.

The defendant was arrested on a warrant on board the s.s. *President Grant*, just prior to the vessel leaving for Manila. In reply to the charge the defendant said that he had no intention of leaving his work permanently. He simply wanted to go to Manila and return by the same boat.

The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell): I see, you wanted to take a short holiday! The defendant: I wanted to see my wife, who is ill.

Mr. Webster, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Company, said that several weeks ago the defendant was allowed to go home for a short period. He returned, and on December 22nd he asked the management for an advance of \$70 on his pay, which was \$140 per month. This sum he said he required to meet a number of doctor's bills. He was next seen on board the s.s. *President Grant* on Tuesday and was arrested on a warrant. When taxed by Mr. Bay, the manager of the Company, the defendant denied that he was leaving the Colony, but when Mr. Bay said he had seen his luggage on board the ship, the defendant said: "I must leave the Colony. There is a Portuguese man after me over some trouble with his wife."

Continuing, Mr. Webster said the Company was not vindictive. They did not mind the loss of the \$70, but they did object to their orchestra being depleted in that way. Defendant was the pianist—a rather important part of the orchestra. Mr. Webster mentioned that the prosecution was considering the advisability of bringing a further charge against the defendant of obtaining money by false pretences and he asked for a remand, concluding by saying: "We want to stop this sort of thing."

The case was remanded until Friday, at noon.

THE SINO-BRITISH AFFAIR. FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM "TRUTH," NOVEMBER 27TH.]

In a letter in reply to my article last week, Mr. Leslie E. Haynes, the director of the Sino-British Trade Association, reiterates his statement that the connection with China House, 77, Knightsbridge, was severed "as soon as Enover's financial position and previous history became known to us." The statement was duly mentioned in the article, but as Mr. Haynes desires to reiterate it I will now add the comments that for a gentleman who holds himself out as the head of a commercial information bureau he took an uncommonly long time to discover that 77, Knightsbridge was a nest of joint-stock duds and Enover a financial sharp of the worst type. As to the constitution of the Association, Mr. Haynes "admits" that a great mistake was made in delaying its incorporation, but says that this will be effected in the course of the next few days, that associate members will have equal rights with members, and that a provisional council of very eminent business men has been formed. With regard to his "employment-with-investment" advertisements, Mr. Haynes charges me with "a suppression of material facts." Here are the "facts":—"You do not state that when interviewing people in this connection I have emphasised the fact that I am not looking for an employee, but for a colleague, to help to build up this work; nor do you state that I have afforded every facility for investigation by solicitors and accountants. I take the opportunity of stating that recently I engaged an assistant who invested only £150 in preference to five gentlemen who were prepared to invest sums varying from \$500 to \$1,000 because he had previous experience. I am quite prepared to believe that Mr. Haynes talks about looking for a colleague, not an employee, and, indeed, uses lots of blarney in interviews. But this does not modify my opinion that it is undesirable and unsatisfactory that applicants for salaried jobs on the staff of an organisation purporting to be conducted for the benefit of merchants and manufacturers should be required to take up shares of a syndicate ostensibly formed for the financing of that organisation. Mr. Haynes requests me "to withdraw the statement" with regard to his own holding in the syndicate. "I am at the present moment," he says, "the proprietor of 9,700 shares which have been paid for by me in cash, and the syndicate's pass-book is open to your inspection to prove this statement." What I wrote was that in view of information in my possession as to Mr. Haynes's extremely precarious financial position, it was difficult to accept his statement that he had personally put over \$2,000 into the syndicate. It is a remark which I do not feel called upon to withdraw, but I will supplement it by saying that if Mr. Haynes possessed such a sum, then it would have been more to his credit if he had used it in paying his debts. In this connection I have just received a letter from a firm who having become subscribers to the Sino-British Trade Association, were favoured by Mr. Haynes with an order for a gramophone, price, \$8 8s., which was supplied to him on March 2nd. "Ever since," they wrote, "we have been trying to get paid. We have now issued a summons, but cannot manage to serve it. Can you tell us where Mr. Haynes lives?" Here I think it may be appropriate to quote the following [from Mr. Haynes's letter to Truth]:—"I should like to take the opportunity of expressing the opinion that it is no crime to owe money, especially in the Far East, where the 'damnable' 'chit' system has been the cause of ruining many young fellows. To owe money is no crime, but people's judgment of a debtor's conduct depends upon the circumstances in which the debt was incurred, and I am afraid it must be said that in Hongkong and elsewhere in the Far East—Siam, for instance—Mr. Haynes's case is regarded unfavourably. His reputation out there is not exactly helpful to a trade organisation, nor is that of Mr. T. Bowen Partridge, who has been actively associated with Mr. Haynes in London, and who is also known in Hongkong and Siam. In Shanghai and Hongkong the idea of British firms looking to such sources as these for information and guidance in regard to Chinese trade is considered a rare joke.

In the article last week I quoted a recent statement of the "official organ" of the Sino-British Trade Association, that its new council was to comprise, in addition to M.P.s and "eminent business men," representatives of the Federation of British Industries and certain other bodies. With reference to this Mr. R. Nugent, director of the Federation of British Industries, writes:—"In order that the actual facts of the case may be appreciated, I would point out that this Federation was invited by the Association in question in May last to appoint a representative to serve on the Council which the Association proposed to create. In response to this invitation, we stated that we were unable at the time to consider the appointment of a representative. Since that date the Federation has received no further communication from the Association in question. In conclusion, I would point out that this Federation possesses its own organisation for assisting in the development of trade between this country and China, and I should be extremely obliged if you would make it known to your readers that there is no connection whatsoever between ourselves and the Association referred to.

As to the objects of the Sino-British Trade Association, merchants and manufacturers in this country would do well to obtain really competent and impartial advice before they engage in direct trading with Chinese firms. Many have before now tried the experiment of dealing with those whom the association calls "unnecessary intermediaries," and the results have often been very discouraging. Common sense, indeed, suggests that there must be not a few difficulties and dangers in the way of such direct trading. I may add that, while publicly crying down "unnecessary intermediaries" as the spokesman of his Sino-British Trade Association, the enterprising Mr. Haynes has been privately occupied as the Sino-British Syndicate in a project for the formation of an Anglo-Chinese company in Hongkong which was to act as a middleman between British and Chinese traders!

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GREAT FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION DESTROYED.

CALCUTTA, January 2nd.

The All India Industrial Exhibition, which is being held here, has been practically destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees.

CHINA'S REVISED IMPORT TARIFF.

PEKING, January 3rd.

The revised import tariff will come into force on January 17th.

ALLEGED CHINESE SECURITY FRAUDS.

TWO LONDON BROKERS CHARGED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

Another case of alleged fraudulent dealing in Chinese securities has come up. W. G. F. Simmons and J. W. Williams, outside brokers, being charged at the Mansion House with conspiracy to defraud. The prosecution alleged that the public subscribed largely towards securities which were not delivered, including six thousand to ten thousand pounds sterling for Chinese railway bonds. The hearing was adjourned.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. JUSTICE SKINNER TURNER.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The New Year honours include a Knighthood for Mr. Justice Skinner Turner, Judge of the Supreme Court for China.

[BY COURTESY OF "DAILY BULLETIN."]

NORTH AND SOUTH.

CANTON RECOGNISES CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

PEKING, January 2nd.

A foreign official telegram from Canton says that the Canton Government is again united with and recognises the Central Government.

CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

YEAR'S RETURNS EXCEED PREVIOUS RECORD.

PEKING, January 2nd.

Sir F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, in a statement to Reuters' correspondent, said that the Maritime Customs revenue for 1922 amounts to £1,550,000 (at an average exchange of 3/9 equal to £1,097,500), being an increase of £1,400,000 on the previous record collection in 1921, although it should be noted that as a result of the drop in exchange the gold equivalent for 1922 is only £215,225 more than in 1921.

The following are, in round numbers, the collections at the principal ports—

	Ta.	Ta.
Harbin	1,070,000	222,000
Antung	1,307,000	242,000
Dairen	5,457,000	586,000
Tientsin and		
Chinwangtao	7,044,000	227,000
Kiaochoo	2,227,000	88,000
Hankow	4,516,000	658,000
Shanghai	31,634,000	172,000
Suowat	1,342,000	6,000
Canton	3,266,000	147,000

The revenue for 1922 of the Native Customs under the Inspector-General's control amounts to £1,400,000 (equal to £206,224), being a decrease of £1,200,000.

All foreign loans and indemnity obligations secured on the Customs revenue, including the service of the Reorganisation Loan and all domestic loan obligations, indirectly secured on the Customs collections, of which the loan service is under the management of the Inspector-General, have been fully met.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING PERFORMANCE.

The opening performance, last night, of Harmston's circus at Kowloon was a great success. Despite the cold weather, the marquee was filled to overflowing and the programme, which is an extremely long one, was interesting throughout. Of the 17 items it is hard to say which deserved the most praise. They were all good. Perhaps Miss Bell's tight rope walking and the Great Aroos Trio in the flying trapeze act were the outstanding features, whilst the comic element was well maintained by two.

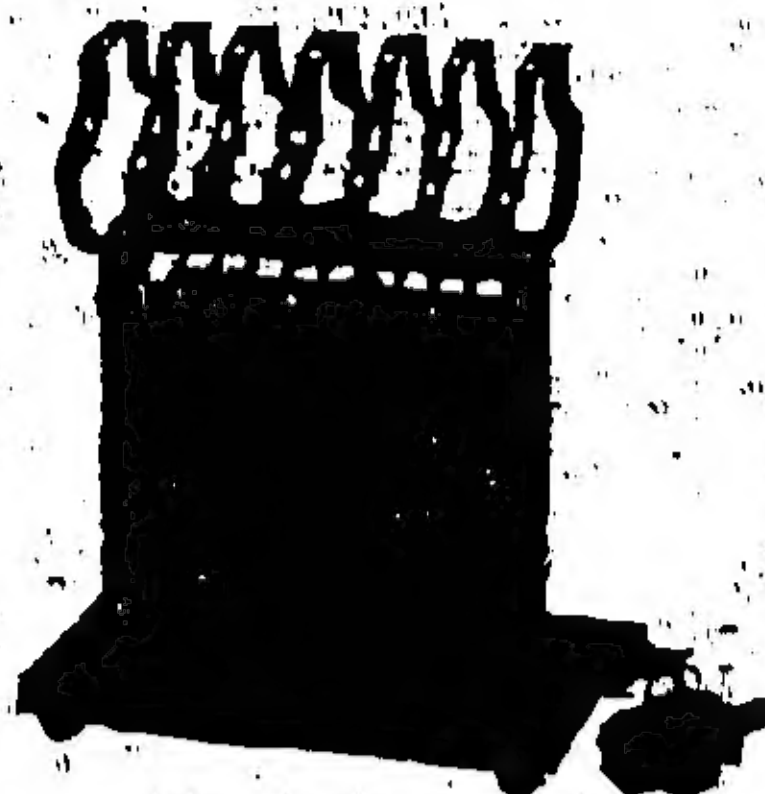
Mr. Bell's act causing much hilarity. The show winds up with a display of wild animals, including a lioness, a tiger, a bear and a couple of leopards. The Japanese trainer, Mr. Assan, has wonderful control over the animals and they obey him implicitly. A couple of elephants and two small ponies are also features of the circus.

The circus will remain here for some time and there will be a performance each day, including matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The seating accommodation is excellent and the large number of Europeans present last night were comfortably provided for.

The results have often been very discouraging. Common sense, indeed, suggests that there must be not a few difficulties and dangers in the way of such direct trading. I may add that, while publicly crying down "unnecessary intermediaries" as the spokesman of his Sino-British Trade Association, the enterprising Mr. Haynes has been privately occupied as the Sino-British Syndicate in a project for the formation of an Anglo-Chinese company in Hongkong which was to act as a middleman between British and Chinese traders!

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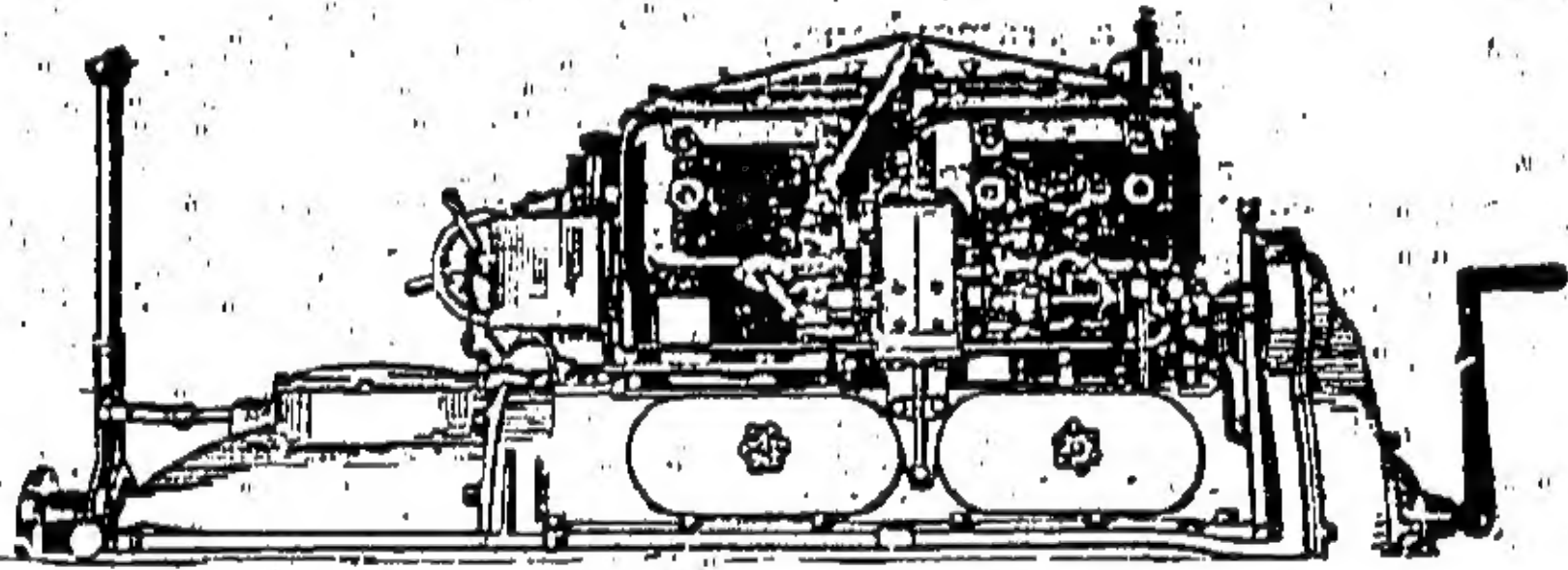
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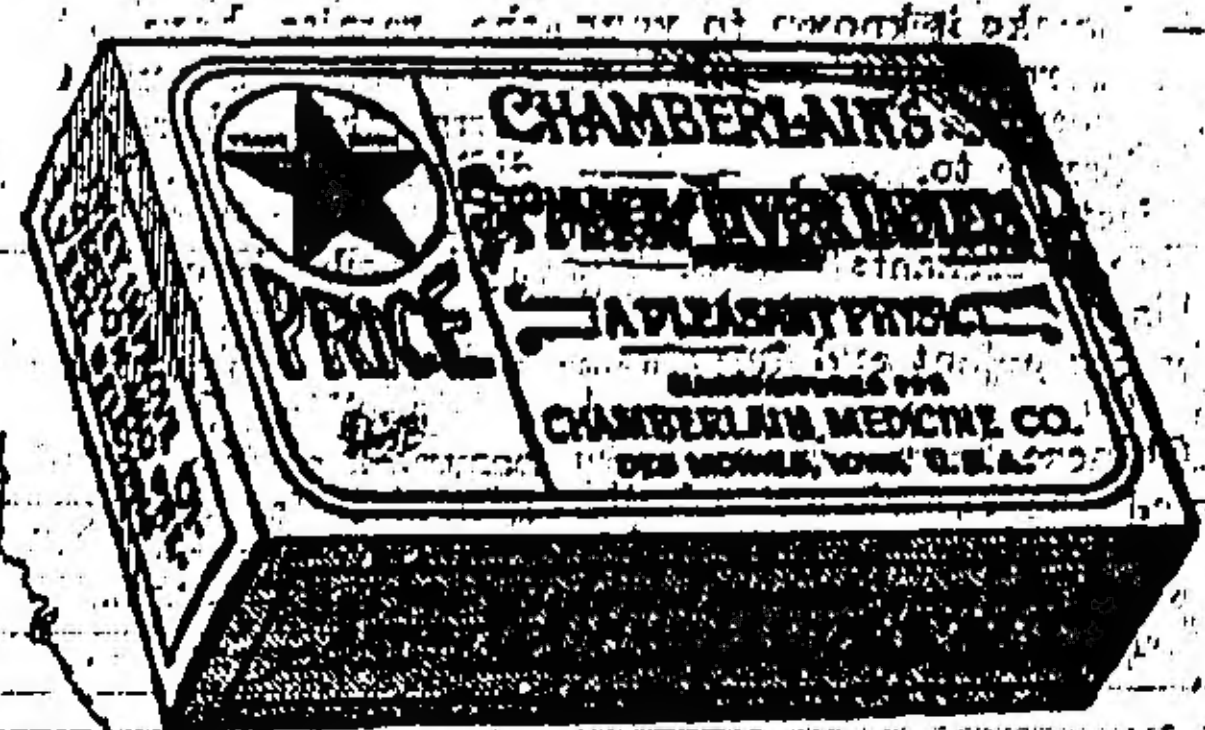
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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, November 27th.
Evening cloaks become more and more sumptuous every year, despite the state of the budget and the alarm cries of international politicians; they also become more and more voluminous.

Velvet, of course, is the material par excellence for the fashioning of cloaks and wraps destined exclusively for evening wear, next in popularity being fur-lined with velvet. Of the furry kingdom, ermine is more to be desired than any other, either as a covering or as a trimming in the evening. When the price of this renders it prohibitive, white rabbit or white monkey is made to take its place. An idea launched early in the season was that of dyed white rabbit, monkey and goats fur, but the effect of this was inclined to be rather too startling, and it has not caught on to any great extent; it is seen, but generally worn by women who aim at creating an effect that is startling and bizarre rather than one which is purely elegant and in good taste. Besides, as white fur of this kind is dyed a vivid grass green more often than any other shade, it is found to be too trying to wear by the majority.

The lining of fur and evening coats are always brilliant and original in the extreme. Flame colour, emerald and jade green, and turquoise blue shed their radiant hue when the coat is opened, forming at the same time a wonderful background for the evening dress that is chosen, whenever possible, to tone. For ermine, nothing looks so stunning as a black satin lining embroidered with motifs worked in gold. In fact, the idea of enhancing the rich effect of the lining by the addition of wonderful and original embroideries and motifs is a very popular one, as much attention will be paid to the embroidering or trimming of the lining just now, and as to the coat itself. A lining in turquoise blue velvet will have a rising sun worked in gold thread at each corner, a deep orange velvet lining will have a border of yellow flowers worked round the hem, a black satin one will have large round motifs worked in black silk and silver or gold thread scattered all over it, whilst a plain white will be decorated with huge daisies worked in bright blue chenille.

What is actually worn far more than even velvet or fur in the evening is broadened velvet. Made up with a magnificent lining to complete the effect of unlimited richness and brilliance, nothing looks quite so gorgeous as this material.

Cloaks, to be fashionable, must be in the most brilliant shade the wearer can possibly carry off. One of the models in Molyneux's winter collection is in the most vivid emerald green, and it is trimmed with monkey fur dyed the same shade. Another is in steel cloth trimmed with huge flowers woven in bright yellow and orange shades. Jean Patou is showing one in scarlet velvet with an enormous skunk collar that hides the face when it is buttoned up, and long loose panels at the side edged with deep bands of the same fur. Another in black has rich embroidered silver and green embroidery worked all over it; this coat, also, has a deep skunk collar.

For those who prefer quiet fashions, nothing is so becoming as the cloak made of black velvet or black velvet brocade. This can be lined with a bright-coloured lining, if the wearer is willing to make this concession to the dictates of fashion, or else with velvet or satin in an ivory shade. For those who like something even quieter than velvet and also something which will keep them warm without running to the extreme of a fur covering, there are cloaks made of thick mink lined with duvetyne. As the mink itself is already padded with a thin layer of wadding, no extra padding is required to keep out the cold, and the double advantages of warmth and lightness are obtained at a minimum cost.

The tendency I have already remarked on towards fashions which have been inspired by sartorial ideals in vogue during the Middle Ages for modern day and evening gowns, is also to be remarked in evening cloaks. One of the very latest models I have seen was a perfect imitation of the doublet and cloak one sees in old engravings of the Middle Ages. As well as the cut, the trimming of cloaks cut on these lines is kept in harmony with the severity of this period, and, for this same reason, no doubt, all decoration has something that is inclined to be ecclesiastical about it. "Church" designs are worked on or woven to the material in gold and silver thread, with, perhaps, a thread of red or dull yellow running through. Some capes for wear in the daytime are cut on the same principle as the bishop's cape and, to complete the ensemble effect, a toque with a peak standing up in front like a bishop's mitre is worn with them.

Fur is still the favourite medium for trimming. Cloth coats cut on straight lines and trimmed with bands of fur round the collar and cuffs, and bands of fur edging panels of the material that hang down from the waist, are what one still sees more than anything else for day wear; and for the evening, cloaks and coats trimmed with a deep fur collar are more worn—perhaps because they are more becoming—than any other type. The place of fur is very often taken by a strip of the same material as that of which the coat is fashioned, and this is ruffled, corded and padded about the ears of the wearer until the head looks something like a poppy centre emerging from a nest of drooping petals.

With the return to the wearing of long sleeves, the fashion has also returned to three and four buttoned gloves. These, as of old, are in kid or suede, and the favourite shades are tan, fawn, navy, or black for day wear, with white or black for evening wear. Self-titchings are used a great deal, on else

(Continued on page of next column.)

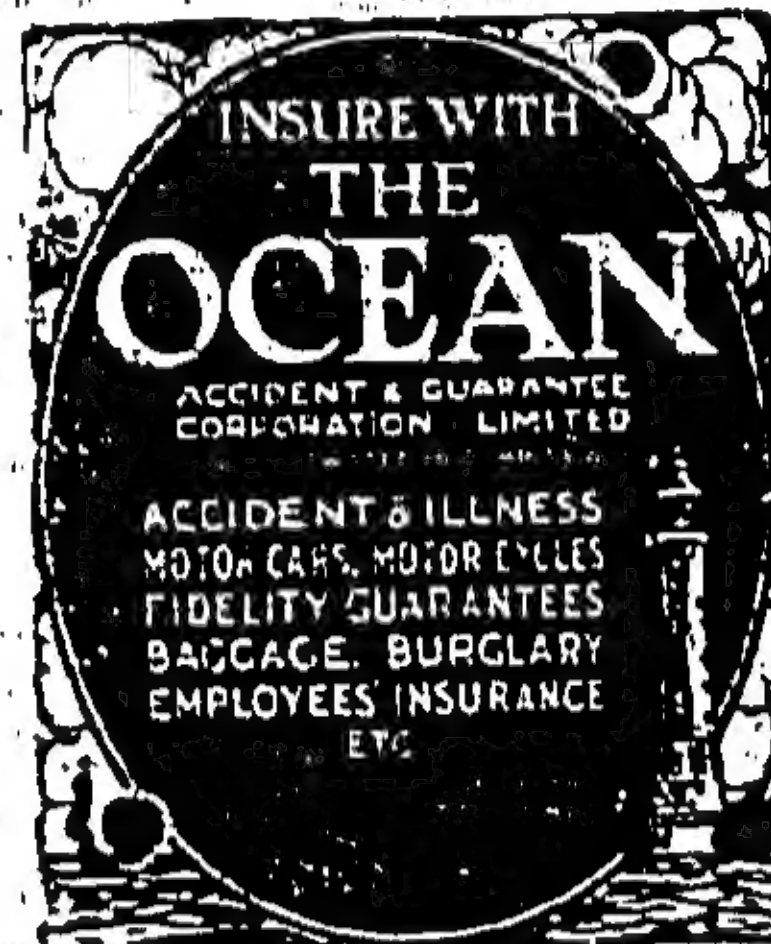
PIMPLES ON 3 WEEKS OLD BABY

Turned To Blisters. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

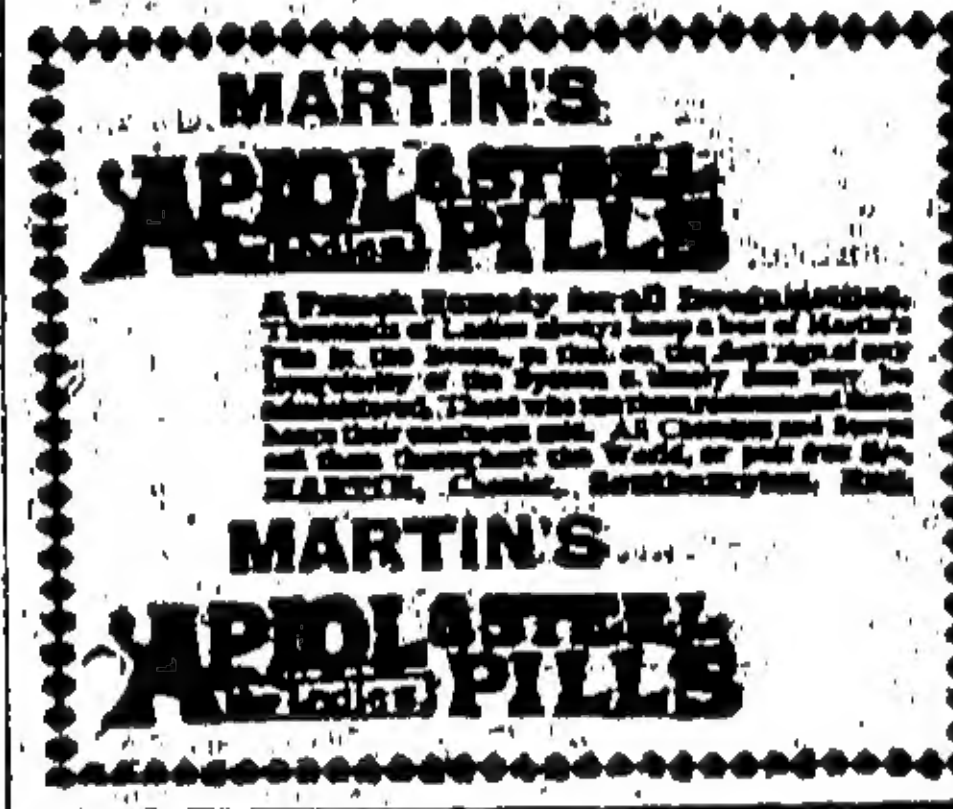
"When my baby was about three weeks old small pimples broke out which gradually turned into blisters. She could not sleep on account of the irritation and wanted to scratch all the time. She did not have a decent night's sleep for a long time. A friend advised me to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample. After a fortnight's use the blisters began to disappear and at the end of a month she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. O. Mitchell, 71, St. Lawrence Rd., Prince Rock, Plymouth, Eng.

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27-10



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stitchings in a shade darker tone than that of the gloves.

A novelty which is catching on is the gauntlet glove made to match the shade of the dress with which it is to be worn, and embroidered in the same stitch and with the same design as that which figures on the dress. Another popular idea is the turned-back gauntlet glove, which is lined with silk trimmed with raised embroidery.

Another novelty is the glove that is trimmed with repousse work to match the work of this kind which figures on the hand-bag, but this has not yet reached beyond the stage of being a new fad which might or might not become general.

A comparatively simple glove for street wear is one that just covers the hand and then ends in a sort of frill; it is hardly a gauntlet type of glove as the frill turns right back to reveal a facing of white or coloured kid.

The mixtures of colours most in vogue for glove wear are black and white, with white stitchings, white with orange kid facings and stitchings, grey with navy blue, and brown with beige or cherry-coloured facings and stitchings.

Fashion still favours fancy handkerchiefs of all kinds. These are mostly in silk crepe, chiffon or Jap. silk, and the most brilliant colours mixed with a discreet addition of black are chosen in preference to pale or sombre ones. The very latest models are made of silk or crepe de Chine which has been passed through a new process of sealing wax on silk that leaves an impression of marble graining. Several contrasting colours can be introduced in this way, popular mixtures being black and turquoise or cerise on a white background. This new type of figured silk is proving so irresistible that many women are making charming lampshades and cushions with the squares that are sold for handkerchiefs. Extra big-sized handkerchiefs are made up into fascinating negligé blouses.

Round corners are more fashionable than square ones for handkerchiefs of the fancy type. Monograms are embroidered in as fanciful a way as possible—on the backs of insects, in the heart of a flower, or dangling from the branch of a tree. An idea that is not new but that has become popular of late is to have a set of seven handkerchiefs with the days of the week embroidered in the corner, fashion naturally insisting on only the handkerchief corresponding to the day of the week being used on that particular day. There is no monogram added to handkerchiefs of the calendar type. As well as the embroidered monogram, the one that is fairly large and cut out in a perforated design may be used.

In order to display these dainty creations to advantage, they are not only dangled out of a coat or tiny breast-pocket, but are tied round the wrist or thrust through an engraved ivory armband; in either case, the effect is as charming as it is original.

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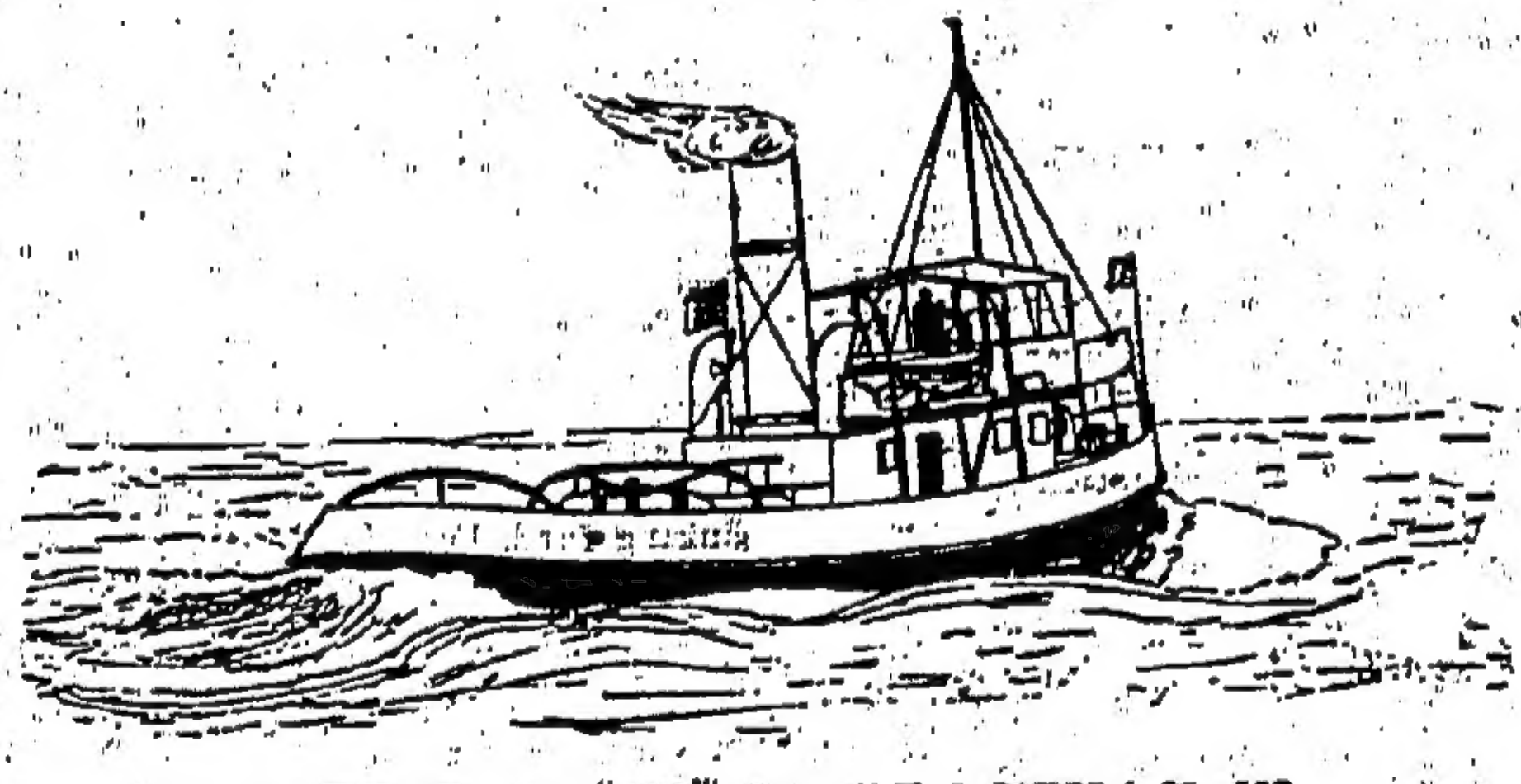
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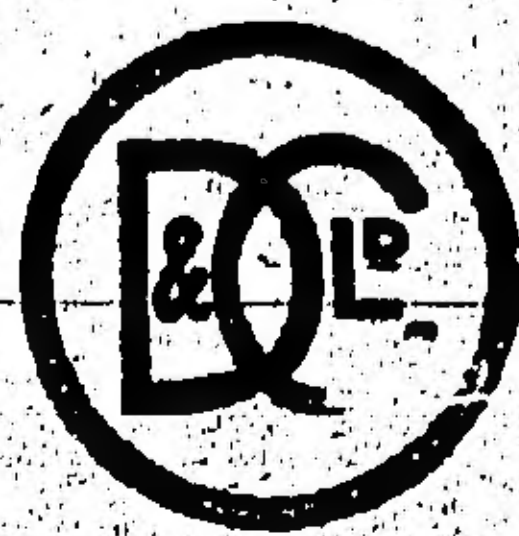
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THE PROGRESS OF SCIENCE. THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

FINE CHEMICALS.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

[FROM "THE TIMES" SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT.]

Since writing in this column last November on the value of maintaining the fine chemicals industry in Great Britain a very interesting document has come into my hands. It is the reprint of a presidential address delivered last September in Leipzig at the forty-fourth general meeting of the Union for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry. The author is Professor C. Duisberg, an acknowledged authority. He gives striking confirmation from another point of view, of the arguments advanced by the British chemical industry for the production of fine chemicals here.

The address is largely political. There are abundant denunciations of the Treaty of Versailles, "designed to push Germany down the road which leads through Vienna to Moscow." Although the Allied Commission has destroyed the poison-gas manufacturing of Germany, it states, those of France, England, and America are in full swing. Shylock Poincaré is standing over Germany whetting his knife. A scheme of M. Poincaré to take 60 per cent. of the capital of German chemical industries was only foiled by Mr. Lloyd George, who foresaw that the result would be to place England at the mercy of France.

But Mr. Lloyd George's intervention was unnecessary; the German chemical industry, whoever owned the capital, would produce little unless it were manned by the super-brains of Germany. Even chemical industrialists are not machines; they are creatures of love and of hate, and would never work for the foreigner. Never, never!

GERMAN SUPPORT OF SCIENCE.

But there is information as well as propaganda in the address. At the Hull meeting of the British Association last autumn Dr. J. A. Harker stated that, although Germany was too poor to pay the reparations to which she had pledged her honour, she had been able to rebuild on an extended scale the chemical factory at Oppau destroyed by an explosion and greatly to increase her plant for the manufacture of fixed nitrogen. Dr. Duisberg mourns the fall of the paper mark to less than the value of a South Sea Island cowrie-shell, and says that the great chemical and physical societies, including the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, had come to the end of their resources. But the State, at the wise instigation of the commercial committee of the Reichstag, although it could not balance the Budget, was able to come to the aid of the scientific institutions. He anticipated the possibility that the State might not be able to continue this support, in which case the German people themselves must give their last copper to maintain science.

The German people, according to Dr. Duisberg, are also caring for the students, who in the present financial condition of the middle classes are having a hard struggle. A national organisation with headquarters at Dresden is helping them with lodgings, clothing, food, and books. The great industrial works are taking them as paid assistants during their holidays, and an arrangement has been made to advance loans to the more promising.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY. Dr. Duisberg complains bitterly of the effect of the clause in the Versailles Treaty by which 25 per cent. of the output of dyestuffs and fine chemicals have to be given up at the German price. He boasts that, in spite of protective tariffs and licence systems directed against German products, and in spite of direct State aid, the recently established industries of that nature in the Allied countries are all losing money, even over the small number of the German products that they have succeeded in making. Much damage is done to the German industry, however, in neutral countries. According to him, reparations dyes and chemicals are being sold, chiefly by Italy, in South America and the Far East, at prices lower than at home.

But, in spite of these handicaps, the German chemical industry is prospering. It differs from most industries in that most of the raw materials have not to be imported. Soda has to be obtained from Alsace-Lorraine and Switzerland, and, because of the price of benzol, it is now cheaper to buy carbolic acid from Great Britain than to make it synthetically. Because of the surplus of exports over imports, dyes and chemicals stood third in the list of German industries in April and June of this year and second in May and July.

According to the figures he gives, the export of chemicals and dyestuffs, reckoned in paper marks, rose by 170 per cent. in the first half-year of 1922 as compared with the corresponding period in 1921. In the first three months of 1922 there was no surplus of exports over imports; between April and July the surplus rose from 1,712 to 3,406 million marks.

By all means let us give credit to Germany for the determined energy she is devoting to her chemical industries. But let us not forget that her set purpose is not only the re-establishment of her old supremacy in this branch of manufacture, but the destruction of it in every other country.

Dr. Butler, president of the Columbia University, in an address to the Institute of Arts and Sciences, thought the time was ripe in America when the very large number of Republicans and Democrats who were in substantial agreement on all fundamental issues should find means of forming a Democratic-Republican party representing the predominant liberalism of the American people.

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L. S. HOLM.

Hongkong, October and 1923

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SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Thursday, 4th Jan., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"HSANG"	Friday, 5th Jan., 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSHANG"	Friday, 5th Jan., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSHANG"	Saturday, 6th Jan., 3 p.m.
KORE via MOJI	"FOOKSHANG"	Saturday, 6th Jan., 4 p.m.
PUKOW via SWATOW	"TAKSHANG"	Sunday, 7th Jan., 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAIRANG"	Sunday, 7th Jan., 9 a.m.
TSINGTAI via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sunday, 7th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHILDAR"	Monday, 8th Jan., 10 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Monday, 8th Jan., 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 8th Jan., Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MAUSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Jan., Noon.
BANDARAN	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 9th Jan., Noon.
KORE via SHANGHAI	"FOOKSHANG"	Tuesday, 9th Jan., 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA		

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze River via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Suihow when inducements offered.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers carrying excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken of having excellent passenger accommodation.

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OUTWARDS.

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"GLENBANDA"	5th Jan.
"BADAORESHIRE"	10th Jan.
"GLENBEG"	30th Jan.
"FEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Feb.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
"GLENBANDA"	10th Jan. London, Hull, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"BADAORESHIRE"	17th Jan. Genoa, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENBEG"	30th Jan. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"FEMBROKESHIRE"	6th Feb. London, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Chosenji Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Lakewood Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Kamakura Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Kashima Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Karlsruhe Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Kishida Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
Komatsu Hotel	Kyoto Hotel	Nagoya Hotel	Shimonoseki Hotel
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Hotel (Mukden) — Yantai Hotel

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

January 2nd.
Busho Maru, Japanese str., 1,365 tons, Capt. M. Okubo, from Keelung, with coal.—O.S.K.
Englee, Chinese str., 845 tons, from Chefoo, with a general cargo.—Yue Tai Houg.
Saichow, Chinese str., 745 tons, Capt. S. N. Petroff, from Hoihow, with a general cargo.—Yue Woe.
 January 3rd.
Dun Arrow, American str., 1,860 tons, Capt. H. D. Clarke, from San Francisco, with Kerosene.—Standard Oil Co.
Huiching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Foochow, with a general cargo.—Douglas S.S. Co.
Sanyang, British str., from Canton.
Sun On, Chinese str., 394 tons, Capt. Kwok On, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Li Fat S.S. Co.
Yaching, British str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

January 2nd.
Apyra, for Swatow.
Huach Kwei, for Saigon.
Kueilin, for Weihaiwei.
Mohon, for Swatow.

January 3rd.

Araju, for Manila.
Bentley, for Swatow.
Chenai, for Swatow.
Gregory Apyra, for Amoy.
Huiching, for Swatow.
Hozui Maru, for Hoihow.
Kaiping, for Pakhoi.
Korea Maru, for Shanghai.
Maassar Maru, for Moji.
Nellure, for Shanghai.
Neuchwang, for Canton.
Sanyang, for Amoy.
Takawa Maru, for Swatow.
Tjanduri, for Batavia.
Unku Maru, for Bangkok.
Wingfat, for Moji.
Yaching, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Huiching*, on January 3rd:—
 Mrs. Bulton, Mr. H. Carven, Mr. S. L. Gulick.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Aizu Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on January 2nd, and is expected here on January 6th.
 The s.s. *Helene* (Blue Funnel) left Liverpool on December 31st for Straits, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, and Yokohama, and is due here on February 3rd.
 The s.s. *Hyperus* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on December 28th for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp.
 The s.s. *Yungtse* (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on January 1st for Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool and Glasgow.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 8th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.), due Jan. 10th.
Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 10th.
Osaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 10th.
Peking (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 25th.
Pres. Cleveland (P.M.), due Jan. 14th.
Rhenus (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 25th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due Jan. 6th.
Tatjana (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 11th.
Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Feb. 4th.
Trollus (Blue Funnel), due Jan. 10th.
Tsushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 8th.
Wakasa Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 14th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), due Jan. 6th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S NEW NOMENCLATURE.

"M" SHIPS FOR ATLANTIC;
 "EMPRESSES" FOR PACIFIC.

The latest sailing list of the Canadian Pacific steamships, effective with the opening of Canada's Winter port, St. John, shows several changes of unusual interest. The Canadian Pacific *Empress of India* after being overhauled this Winter, will be in the Canadian service as a mono-class cabin steamship.
 The Canadian Pacific has adopted a plan of definite classification and uniformity in the names of the steamships of its great fleet. The *Empress* designation will be reserved for the "express service" steamships which carry first, second and third class passengers, and the "M" names will be continued for the mono-class cabin steamships of the type made both famous and popular by the *Metagama*, *Metlakatla*, *Metanetca*, and the new oil-burning "M" ships, the *Montclair*, *Montrose* and *Montreal*.
 The list of changes in names just issued is interesting, because it is difficult to see how the most critical could have improved on them. The *Empress of India*, whose speed of 17 knots, is felt to be just too slow for the *Empress* type of steamship; as the term is understood by the Canadian Pacific, is to be renamed *Montclair*, in honour of the late Premier of Canada. The *Metlakatla*, 17,100 tons, one of the finest steamships in the Atlantic passenger trade, will be the largest one-cabin liner in the Canadian service. She will continue to make Quebec her Canadian port.
 The *Victorian* will become the *Marloch*, the *Corvian*, the *Marvate*, the *Zemian*, the *Marburn*, and the *Scottian*, the *Marglen*.

WEATHER REPORT.

Jan. 3rd, at 11:17—Pressure has decreased moderately at Vladivostok and slightly at Weihaiwei to Foochow. Temperature slightly from Hongkong to Haiphong and is nearly stationary over the Philippines and S. Indo-China.
 The Mongolian anticyclone is probably moving eastward, leaving a separate anticyclone over China.

Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the northern portion of the S. China Sea.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 3rd Jan., 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 0.00 inches, against an average of 0.08 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon 4th Jan. is as follows:—

Distance	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. monsoon gale.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.
 FROM NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP
 "CITY OF DUNKIRK"
 having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th January, 1923, will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th January, 1923, or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1923. [161]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
 "NELLORE".

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 2ND JAN., 1923.
 FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID
 ADEN, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
 Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.
 Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
 All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.
 MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1923. [166]

S.S. "AMBOISE"

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
 MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LEB, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 5th January, 1923, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
 All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th January, 1923, or they will not be recognized.
 All damaged packages will be examined on Friday, the 5th January, 1923, at 10 a.m. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 R. MODENFUSSE, Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, 30th December, 1922. [149]

dog sick?
 Glovers
 Dog Medicines
 will help
 to make him
 well
 At
 good stores

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

Reduced Fare to Europe
£120

First Class Throughout

	Leaves Hongkong	Arrives Vancouver
Empress of Asia	Jan. 28th	Feb. 12th
Empress of Canada	Feb. 10th	Feb. 26th
Empress of Russia	Feb. 22nd	Mar. 12th
Empress of Asia	Mar. 22nd	Apr. 9th
Empress of Canada	Apr. 7th	Apr. 23rd
Empress of Russia	Apr. 19th	May 7th

Connecting with Canadian Pacific Atlantic Empress

Any other Atlantic Steamer from any Atlantic Port.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LIMITED.
 Central 752. — Hongkong Office. — Cable: GAGANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
 OPERATING FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE" "GORJISTAN"

AS UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

THROUGH FARES HONGKONG TO EUROPEAN PORTS
 CABIN U.S. \$508.15
 2nd Cabin U.S. \$362.15

Trans-Pacific Service

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama and Honolulu.
 s.s. "NANKING" s.s. "CHINA"
 January 6th, 1923. February 6th, 1923.

Java Service

HONGKONG TO AMOY, SINGAPORE AND JAVA PORTS.
 s.s. "GORJISTAN" s.s. "GORJISTAN"
 To Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya. To Swatow and Amoy.
 February 2nd. January 25th, 1923.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco by weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
 PENANG'S BUILDING 101 HONG STREET,
 TELEPHONE: FARMERS' DIST. TEL: FARMERS' DIST. & AGENT.
 Central No. 1934. Central No. 2161.
 Cables Add: "CHIMAIL".

Y. K. Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Broker.
 Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.
 SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
 s.s. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 4th Jan.

For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
 s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 4th Jan.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, AGENT.
 No. 37, Bonhomie Street, West. Top Floor, King's Building.
 Tel. Central No. 105. Tel. Central No. 140.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE. VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, and its marvelous properties have never been equalled in the history of medicine. It is a powerful and effective remedy for all diseases of the blood, and it is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm to the body. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm to the body. It is the only medicine that can be taken without any harm to the body.

N. Y. K.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai Japan ports

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

YOKOHAMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Thursday, 11th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.

HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 6th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... End of Jan.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

DELAGOA MARU ... First Half of Feb.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.

DURBAN MARU ... Friday, 12th Jan.

BURNOS AIRES via Singapore, Delagoa Bay, Durban & Cape Town.

SOMBAI via Singapore and Colombo.

AWA MARU (calling Penang) ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Jan.

CAIROUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

OSAKA MARU ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Jan., at 11 a.m.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

E. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone: Central Nos. 224 & 225

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "Apus" ... Due Hongkong 23rd Jan.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Leave Hongkong 25th Jan.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY

SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF

LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SUMATRA AND SOERABAYA.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 12th Jan.

U.S.S. "Bearport" ... Leave Hongkong 13th Jan.

U.S.S. "Bearport" ... Due Hongkong 20th Jan.

U.S.S. "Bearport" ... Leave Hongkong 21st Jan.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

STRUTHERS & BARRY.

L. EVERETT, General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-INDO-CHINA-STRITS & JAVA.

14-Floor, Fowell's Building, Phone Central No. 3008.

G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent.

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

Regular Monthly Freight and Passenger Service between Japan, China, Hongkong

Manila and Straits and Hamburg and other North Continental Ports.

OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call.

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
Indendort	12,250 tons	about 27th Jan.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 2nd half Feb.
*Bocher	12,300 tons	about 2nd half Mar.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	about 2nd half April.

HOMeward for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	about 28th Jan., 1923.
Indendort	12,250 tons	about 2nd half Feb.
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	about 2nd half Mar.
*Bocher	12,300 tons	about 2nd half April.
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	about 2nd half May.

* These steamers are fitted with all comfort for the convenience of about 50

first class Passengers.

AGENTS

REUTER BROCKELMANN & CO.

26, Des Vieux Road Central. Phone Central No. 3896.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STRAMSHIP

"VAN CLOON"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DEL Direct.

6th January, 1923.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Telephone Central No. 1574 Agents

"ELLERMAN" LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 8th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 9th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 20th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

RIBBS & CO., CANTON.

(Tel. Central 7807)

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "MACHAON" ... 15th Jan. ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Jan.
 S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 25th Jan. ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Jan.
 S.S. "NINGBOH" ... 5th Feb. ... via Suez Canal ... 5th Feb.
 S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... 15th Feb. ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Feb.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE LTD. HONGKONG.

(Sole Agents & S.S. Co., Ltd.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON. RIBBS & CO., CANTON.

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS.

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	8th Jan., 1923.
AMBROSE	—	—	27th Jan., "
CORDILLERE	1st Dec.	5th Jan.	6th Feb., "
ANCOEUR	15th Dec.	19th Jan.	20th Feb., "
ANGERS	25th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March, "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A Class (1st Class) ... \$150.00 Od.
 B Class (1st Class) ... \$110.00 Od.
 C Class (2nd) ... \$80.00 Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

S.S. "C. DORIS" sailing about End Jan., 1923, for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephone: Central 740.

2, Quai de Commerce.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Plans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR)

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 5th Jan., at 1 p.m.
 HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., at 11 noon

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Kowloon Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

General Managers.

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.
 THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

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No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

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Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
 MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING
 NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"FLASSY"	7,500	10th Jan., 1923.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,300	18th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"BOUDAN"	5,701	25th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SAFDINIA"	5,500	24th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	5,500	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	do.
"SICILIA"	4,700	14th Feb.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	13,541	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	16th Apr.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"RYANZA"	7,000	20th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	18th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,097	25th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"JAPAN"	6,000	4th Jan., 8 p.m.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.
"TANDA"	7,000	15th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	45,000	31st Jan.	(Mandla, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Jan.	Japan Direct.
"BOUDAN"	6,700	9th Jan.	Shanghai only.
"TAKADA"	7,000	13th Jan.	Japan Direct.
"DELTA"	8,100	15th Jan.	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Hongkong must delay their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the on-coming steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in the heat of the season of their P. & O. Mails Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
 Passengers travelling not more than 14 days prior to sailing will be received at the Company's Office up to 1000 on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

91, DEEY ROAD, HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON
and
NEW YORK

S.S. "GOTHIC PRINCE" ... 7th January, 1923.

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... Beginning of February, 1923.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

St. George's Building

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES.

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" (Omit Marseilles) ... Tuesday, 9th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES-BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUBUEN & CAPE TOWN via HAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO-REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"HIZON MARU" ... Friday, 8th Jan.

HAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE-Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUBBO MARU" ... Saturday, 6th Jan.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & HANGKONG.

"MALAY MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Jan.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA via Dairen-Tokyo.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Friday, 8th Jan.

NEW YORK via PANAMA-Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco.

"KALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Jan.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama.

"LONDON MARU" ... Monday, 22nd Jan.

KUNLUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KATO MARU" ... Tuesday, 9th Jan., 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOMA MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Jan.

For full details and further particulars please apply to—

T. S. SHIMA, Manager.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 4th Jan., D.L.
HAIPHONG	"KUEICHO"	On 5th Jan., 10 a.m.
HONGKONG	"SUIYANG"	On 5th Jan., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 6th Jan., D.L.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 7th Jan., D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 8th Jan., 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 11th Jan., D.L.
HONGKONG & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 12th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 14th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 16th Jan., 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation available, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Peking), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Peking), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Canton.

BANGKOK LINE—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Sole Agents & S.S. Co., Ltd.)

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AS PER OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (S.S. Co., Ltd.).

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports
"ORANGHUA"	1st Jan.	5th Jan., 4 p.m.
"TATYAN"	15th Feb.	17th Feb.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is on board. Reduced Fare! Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(Sole Agents & S.S. Co., Ltd.)

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "LOWIS CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 20th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME, having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing on or about 10th January.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "FIUME" ... sailing second half of January.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports \$120 payable in local currency

First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 22nd, 1923 ... Feb. 11th, 1923.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Jan. 31st, 1923 ... Feb. 22nd, 1923.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" ... Jan. 12th, 1923 ... Jan. 14th, 1923.

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... Jan. 22nd, 1923 ... Jan. 24th, 1923.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

S.S. "LAKE CITY" ... Jan. 4th, 1923 ... Jan. 26th, 1923.

S.S. "LAKE ERIE" ... Jan. 26th, 1923 ... Jan. 28th, 1923.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For SAVANNAH, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "JADEN" ... Jan. 9th, 1923 ... Jan. 31st, 1923.

S.S. "DEYDEN" ... Jan. 31st, 1923 ... Feb. 6th, 1923.

S.S. "DEYDEN" ... For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone: Central 141. Address: Cable: "PACIFIC" ... Agents at Canton: RIBBS & CO.

